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號三十四百六千九萬一第

日三十月四年酉辛

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 20th, 1921.

五拜禮 號十二月五年十國民華中

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO.,
LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 15 " "
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car—12 midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 noon " 10 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 15 " "
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 10 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 15 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1921, until further Notice.
((All previous Time Tables cancelled))

DOWN TRAINS												
Stations	No. 14	No. 13	No. 12	No. 11	No. 10	No. 9	No. 8	No. 7	No. 6	No. 5	No. 4	No. 3
	Local	Local	Through Express	Local	Through Slow	Mixed	Class Passenger & Goods	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Sha Tau) dep.			8.00		8.14		8.30					
SHUE LUNG dep.			8.11		8.25		8.40					
Shuen Chai dep.			8.23		8.37		8.50					
Shangshui dep.			8.30		8.43		8.58					
Yamoi dep.			8.37		8.50		9.05					
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[714]

THE VOLUNTEER INSPECTION AT SHANGHAI.

MAJOR-GENERAL KIRKPATRICK'S BUSY WEEK.

Major-General Sir George Kirkpatrick, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., commanding H.M. troops in China, left Shanghai, on May 14th, for Nanjing. He proposes to make a tour of the north and his return to Shanghai, en route for Hongkong, is expected about the end of June. It is hoped it may then be possible, says the *N.C. Daily News*, to arrange for the ceremonial parade which was to have been a feature of inspection but which had to be abandoned owing to rain and the bad condition of the ground.

The Inspecting Officer has spent a very busy week with the S.V.C., and although he has made no report yet on his observations, it is understood to have been very well pleased with the organization generally and the work of the various units. They were inspected individually during the week, beginning on Sunday afternoon last, when "B" Company, British and the Chinese company paraded in full service marching order at their mobilization stations. At these parades, the men were carefully examined with regard to the duties allotted to them in time of trouble. The Inspecting Officer afterwards visited the Rifle Range.

Monday morning was occupied, with other matters, in looking round the Drill Hall and the new Headquarters in course of preparation. In the evening, "A" Company, the American Company, the Japanese Company, and the Shanghai Scottish, were inspected at drill on the Polo Ground. On this occasion, Major-General Kirkpatrick was much interested in the portable "knife-rest" barbed wire entanglement, invented by Sergt-Major Mackenzie, of the Engineer Company, and constructed by members of the company. The rapid method of erecting and dismantling the barrier was demonstrated, and the Inspecting Officer expressed the opinion that the invention is excellently adapted to the special purpose for which it has been made.

The armoured car, constructed by the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, was inspected on Wednesday morning, and in the evening the Machine Gun Company and the Maritime Company went through their gun drill at the Drill Hall, where the Field Artillery Battery was afterwards taken in standing gun drill, and Signallers exercised in communication duties.

After inspection of the Customs Company at the Drill Hall on Thursday evening, the Major-General reviewed the Light Horse on parade in the Race Club compound, this being followed by a march past on the inner course. The troops afterwards carried out a small attacking scheme upon an objective in the centre of the Recreation Ground. Returning to the Drill Hall, the General inspected the Portuguese Company, the Italian Company and the British Infantry Reserves. On each occasion, a short speech was made and satisfaction expressed with the work generally.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN CHINA.

A HEAVY DEATH-ROLL.

Very little has been heard of the serious earthquake in North-west China that took place last December, though it is now estimated by Professor Onori, the great seismologist, that more than 100,000 people lost their lives. The Secretary of the China Inland Mission recently gave some particulars of this terrible upheaval.

Dr. Robert C. Parry who was in charge of the China Inland Mission Hospital at Lungchow (Kansu) on receiving from the Magistrate of Tsing-ning-chow an appeal for medical assistance made a forced journey over the seven stages Lungchow and Tsing-ning-chow, and found 655 persons had been killed, 1,189 had been wounded, and that 3,330 were being fed from the official granaries, while houses containing in all 13,500 rooms had been destroyed.

Dr. Parry writes:—"From personal observation and gathered information my impression (which is open to correction) is that the centre of this earthquake covers an area of about 100 miles in diameter, including Ewei-ming-hsien (west), Tung-weih-shien and Maying (south), Tsing-ning-hsien and Kuyuan (east), and Haiyuan-hsien (north), with the mid point about Tsing-king-hi and district, where the seismic phenomena were prodigious. About here the hills literally bowed down, converting the valley into hills over a distance of 3 to 5 miles (1.5 to 2 miles) at a stretch. Hamlets, with their occupants, were completely submerged. The surface is studded with huge boulders of earth, amongst which cists have to pick their way with great difficulty, even though preceded by men with picks and spades.

"My experience is limited to this one earthquake, but I hope I shall never see such destruction again. It is impossible to estimate accurately the total loss of life, but it must range somewhere in the tens of thousands."

THE JAPANESE BUDGET. RETRENCHMENT DECIDED.

It is reported, apparently on good authority, that the Army and Navy authorities are seriously considering effective retrenchment in the next budget, and it is announced that an Army Re-adjustment Commission has been appointed.

Moreover, the usually well-informed *Chugai Shingyo Shimbu* reports that the Finance Minister, with the Cabinet's approval, has drawn up rules for the next budget, curtailing fresh enterprises and loans and also naval and military expenditure, and including a recommendation for the withdrawal of the army from Siberia.

Army officials deny the rumour of the establishment of a new division in Hokkaido.

THE TIENSIN CONFERENCE.

The following article is contributed to the *N.C. Daily News* by one who, speaking and reading Chinese fluently, is a close student of the Chinese press and Chinese affairs.

The so-called Tientsin conference held recently in Tientsin attracted much attention in the Chinese Press but passed, for the most part, unheeded by foreigners. It was not, however, in reality a conference of Tientsin but a private meeting of the three most powerful leaders of that fraternity, Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria, Tsaia Kun of Chihli and Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh are undoubtedly the three most powerful men in China to-day and anything they decided on and determined to carry out has much more chance of being carried into effect than the mandates of the President and his Cabinet in Peking.

It would, perhaps, be over-stating the case if we said that public opinion, so far as it is articulate, regarded this conference as a meeting of three powerful conspirators but such a statement would not be very wide of the truth. For these three men are the embodiment of military power and the rule of might, and the Chinese press professes to desire above all things the abolition of the military power and the restoration of representative government. What the people desire is peace and liberty, to pursue their domestic affairs in quietness, neither harassed by brigands nor oppressed by a rapacious soldiery. Though all the subjects of discussion at the conference have not been reported it is safe to say that these reasonable desires were not so much as taken into consideration. What have "the stupid people" to do with the affairs of state?

The obsequious attitude of the Government towards these powerful subordinates was most marked. The Premier hurried backwards and forwards between Peking and Tientsin and hastened to offer to make any changes in his cabinet which would render it more acceptable to those whom he recognized to be his masters. Whatever changes may ultimately be made will, of course, make no difference to the actual administration; it is merely an arrangement whereby the prestige of each of the three Tientsins will get equal nibbles at the national cheese.

The Premier's hope was that he would be able to demonstrate that the Central Government was in a desperate straits for funds. The schools and colleges were closed as the teachers had not been paid for months and students were parading the streets of the capital with flags bearing inscriptions demanding that their instructors be no longer starved. The officers of the disbanded 11th division had gone to Peking and squatted in the courtyard of the Ministry of Finance demanding to know how they and their families were to live since they were discharged without the arrears of pay that was due to them being paid. How was the cabinet to carry on if the provinces, of which the three honourable Tientsins were the most powerful representatives, would not forward the customary contributions to the central authority?

Would they not disband a proportion of their superfluous troops and remit the money owed to Peking? To this audacious suggestion the dauntless three replied that it would require \$20,000,000 to settle the arrears of pay due to the troops to be disbanded. Could the Premier raise a loan for that amount? Wang, of Hupeh, added that there was \$8,000,000 due to him personally for money advanced to the troops in the district. If the Government could not pay the whole sum he would be willing to take half the amount on account, just to show his goodwill and prove his sincerity in the cause of economy. The Premier replied, with a sigh, that the entire country did not possess unattached assets sufficient to cover such a loan. Seeing there was no help for a poverty-stricken administration in the three Tientsins—for nothing suits the militarists better than an impotent central administration—the Premier telegraphed to the Governors of the fifteen Provinces not represented at the Tientsin conference and asked them to disband their troops and send the money retrieved by this economy to Peking. That he hoped to achieve anything by this facility it is impossible to believe; it may have been a despairing cry; it may have been a face saving expedient, but at any rate it was useless.

And so the conference closed and the real problems confronting statesmen in China were not even mentioned. The famine which has brought millions face to face with death by starvation was not hinted at. The reform of the coinage, the necessity for stamping out brigandage and making the trade routes safe and the thousand and one abuses that call for redress were all relegated to forgetfulness. The Tientsin conference was concerned with the spinning of a threefold cord not to be easily broken. But the strongest cord will not bind for ever four hundred million people.

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eyestrain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 52, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly.—Adv.

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THICK AND CLEAR.

Obtainable from

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

and

All other Stores.

SHOULD YOUR DEALER NOT HAVE ANY OF THE ABOVE

PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

TEL. 636.

[935]

TO SMOKERS

We stock all brands of

CIGARS,

CIGARETTES

&

TOBACCO

Smokers requisites a speciality.

Your inspection is cordially invited.

Tabaqueria Filipina,

38-40, Queen's Road, Central.

[938]

FOR SALE.

MARINE ENGINES

Two 600 H.P. SUMNER MARINE ENGINES (Fuel Oil)

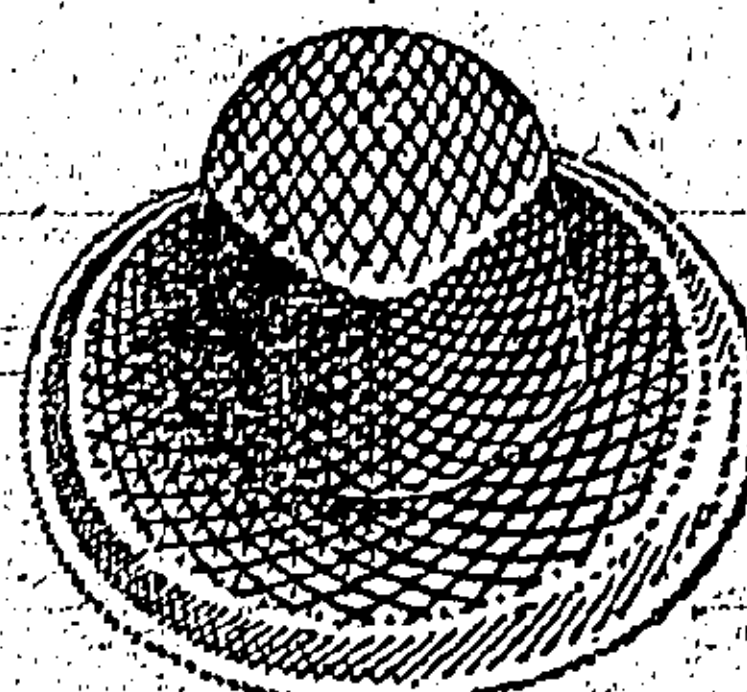
6 Cylinder, 2 Cycle, Vertical, Open Column.

These Engines are now as received from the Factory and complete including propellers and spares. Delivery to be taken at Manila, P.I.

For further information, address

Post Office Box, 843, Manila, P.I.

[843]



Just Received from Manila

A Fine Assortment of

HEMP HATS for LADIES

in different shapes and assorted colours.

Inspection cordially invited.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,

14, Des Vaux Rd. Central, Phone No. 2380.

[843]

CHEUNG-CHAU'S NEED OF COMMUNICATIONS.

TWO LADIES ATTEMPT TO ROW TO HONGKONG.

IN SEARCH OF MEDICAL AID.

A serious situation arose at Cheung-chau on Tuesday. A European lady visitor was taken ill and exhibited such alarming symptoms that medical aid seemed imperative. Unfortunately none was available, and when an attempt was made to summon assistance from Hong-kong by the telephone at the Police-station it was found that the cable was out of order, and that the European sergeant was absent from the Island on duty, as frequently happens, leaving in attendance none but Indians and Chinese who did not understand English, though at the time there were fifteen white women and children in Cheung-chau. The case was so urgent that two ladies, Mrs. Donnelly and Mrs. Archer, very pluckily decided to endeavour to row a 12ft. dinghy across to Hongkong, a distance of nearly ten miles, for assistance. Fortunately, just as they were launching the boat a Chinese carpenter and his boy volunteered to accompany them. Later on, when the news spread, a Chinese sampan with five oarsmen and a coxswain set out, overtook the dinghy about half-way across, and towed it the remainder of the distance, the journey occupying about two hours and a half. A doctor was then summoned and he went over to Cheung-chau by special launch, on which he returned with the patient to Hongkong.

Since the Tai O tragedy the necessity has been repeatedly urged upon the Government, both in the Council Chamber and in the columns of the Press, of allocating two European Police Officers to each out-station and of maintaining telephonic communication between them and the Central Station in Hongkong. Fitful attempts have been made to comply with these demands, but more often than not there has only been one Police-officer at each place, the excuse being offered that the force is below its proper complement; while the telephone, which was installed at Cheung-chau on April 1st, 1918, has frequently been out of order, the explanation being that it was an old one lent by the Military Authorities. In reply to a question on September 21st, 1919, the Colonial Secretary stated that the cable had been found to be too defective to admit of adequate repairs, so that communication would not be restored until a new cable was laid. That cable, it was added, was ordered from America just at the time of the Armistice (in other words, nearly a year previously) and though nothing definite had been heard it was "thought possible" it has been shipped. Communication has been possible from time to time since, but it looks very much as if an old cable were still in use and as if the new cable, ordered two years and a half ago and thought to have been shipped more than eighteen months ago, has not been received yet.

SMUGGLED CIGARETTES.

LARGE SEIZURES BY REVENUE OFFICERS.

Acting Chief Preventive Officer Watt at the Magistracy, yesterday, charged a Chinese with unlawful possession of 20,000 "Globe" brand, and 24,000 "Deer" brand cigarettes on which duty had not been paid. The Inspector, acting on information received, seized five baskets containing the dutiable cigarettes at defendant's house, No. 100, Connaught Road West. There was no one on the premises at the time, so he left a Chinese revenue officer behind to keep watch. The defendant arrived at 7 o'clock and was arrested. The informer saw the cigarettes being brought ashore from a Nantau launch and tracked the coolies to the defendant's house.

The defendant said that the cigarettes were taken into his house during his absence and he knew nothing about them.

The Magistrate (Mr. Lindsell) imposed a fine of \$750, or, in default, three months' hard labour, and ordered the confiscation of the cigarettes.

Another Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of 23,800 dutiable cigarettes. He said that he brought the cigarettes ashore from the "Kwong-tung" on the instructions of two tally-men employed on board.

The Magistrate remanded the case until to-day to give the defendant a chance of ending these men.

AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS.

CHARGE OF FORGING A MORTGAGE DEED.

The hearing was continued at the Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday afternoon, of the charge of forging a mortgage deed. It was alleged that on February 2nd, 1907, a forged mortgage deed was issued in respect of \$4,000, borrowed on the security of the Inland Lot comprising No. 227, Queen's Road Central. The man who is said to have signed the mortgage deed, it was alleged, forged his brother's name. Later the alleged forger left the country and went to live in America. He was not seen again by any of the parties interested until April last, when he was arrested at the instance of the man who lent the money.

In 1910, the mortgage deed formed the subject of an action in the Supreme Court, and it was then ordered by Mr. Justice Gompertz to be cancelled and impounded.

The defence is that the defendant never signed the mortgage deed.

The defendant, Pang Yik Cho, described in the charge as "alias Pang Siu Chuen, alias Pang Kun" was charged with forging a mortgage deed and uttering the same.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood, represented the complainant, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. C. Macnamara, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston defended.

Pang Ho, frequently referred to in the case, for the sake of clearness, as "the real Pang Ho," was called, on subpoena for the complainant. He is one of the persons who are finding bail for the defendant.

Pang Ho said the property, No. 227, Queen's Road Central, was purchased by him and his brother, in 1903, for \$29,000, each supplying half the purchase price. It was sold in March, 1916, for \$20,500. The witness gave evidence of having had several mortgages on the property from time to time and agreed that these transactions usually, if not always, took place through different solicitors each time. Mr. F. X. d'Almada, who conducted the negotiations at the time of the alleged forgery, was not consulted on these various occasions when money was raised on the property. The witness had custody of the deeds except during a period when a person advancing money on the security of the deeds had custody of them.

The witness declared that he had never seen the alleged forged deed until it was shown him by Mr. Jenkin that afternoon, although he agreed that at his instigation the deed was set aside by the Supreme Court. He said he did not know the hand-writing of the two signatures, "Pang Ho," on the document; they were not his signatures.

Another witness, who was standing surety for the defendant's appearance, and who spoke English well, told the Court that he did not know the nature of the charge against the defendant; he had never discussed the case with the defendant, though he had known him for over 20 years; and he had never heard the word "mortgage" mentioned in connection with the matter.

The Court then adjourned.

A YOUNG ROGUE.

A Chinese lad was charged, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with picking the pocket of a Chinese and stealing \$61 in notes.

The complainant said that on Wednesday afternoon he changed some Singapore notes into Hongkong money and was proceeding to a remittance agency when, in Queen Victoria Street, the defendant jostled him. He immediately felt his pocket and found his money gone. He gave chase to the defendant, who was stopped by a Chinese constable at the corner of Des Voeux Road. When the defendant was searched by the constable, the money was found in his pocket.

The defendant's version of the story was that another boy picked the complainant's pocket and dropped the money. The complainant chased the other boy, and as there was no one to claim the money, he picked it up and put it in his pocket.

Both the complainant and the constable, in reply to the Magistrate, said that the defendant was the only boy who was running.

Defendant: When did I run? I was walking when you came up and caught me.

The Magistrate: You are a little liar as well as a scoundrel.

The defendant's mother came forward, and the Magistrate asked her why she did not take more care of her son. She said that her boy used to be a hawker, but lately he had been refused a licence. She described him as a very quiet and timid country lad, and said she had never known him to be so daring before.

The Magistrate: You can't tell me that this is his first offence. From what I can see, and from the lies he has been telling, he is a regular *Nga wong chai* (little rogue). He will have to serve three months at the Lai-chikok jail.

The previous day, Mr. Lindsell sent another boy pickpocket to Lai-chikok for a similar term, in order that he might be taught a useful trade in the reformatory there.

COMPANY MEETING.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

The fortieth ordinary meeting of this Company was held at noon, yesterday, at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Mr. D. G. M. Bernard presided and there were also present:—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith, E. J. Chapman, T. E. Pearce, H. W. Sassoon and H. P. White (consulting committee) Mr. F. C. Hall (secretary) and Messrs. D. V. Stevenson, A. Murdoch, Ho Kom Tong, Lo Cheung Shiu, Ho Show Kit, Lo Man Hin, and Chiu Siu Nam (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have now been in your hands for some days and I will, with your permission, take them as read. I am pleased to inform you that the statement of accounts reveals a much more satisfactory position of affairs than appeared probable a year ago. The balance for 1919, though much less than those for the two preceding years, is the third best the Company has known. The fall in exchange from 4s. 10½d. on 31st December, 1919, to 3s. 1½d. on 31st December last, has increased the dollar equivalent of our sterling revenue and this is reflected in the total premium income for the year, which shows an increase over 1918 of \$37,518.77. This, however, is more than set off by the considerable increase in losses of \$502,989.57.

Premium income for the year 1920 shows an increase over 1919 of \$1,300,000, due in a measure to increased revenue and also to the lower rate of exchange at which sterling revenue has been converted into dollars. This, I think, may be regarded as very satisfactory taking into consideration the slump in trade and acute competition which prevailed.

Analysis of the balance sheet will show that our assets, as expressed in sterling, stand at a lower figure than for 1919, while on the other hand as expressed in dollars they show an increase of over one and three quarters millions. This is the effect of the fall in exchange. The only item that calls for special mention is underwriting suspense account, which you will see has the very satisfactory amount of \$199,813 7/8, standing to its credit.

The surplus to be dealt with is \$1,043,127.44, out of which has been paid an interim dividend of 18s per share, leaving \$863,127.43, and we now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 12s, the addition of \$50,000 to investment and exchange fluctuation account and the carrying of the balance of \$843,127.43 to underwriting suspense account to close 1920 and previous years. The balance of \$2,705,375.05 at credit of 1920 account is nearly a million dollars better than last year and fully justifies the payment of an interim dividend of 18s for that year.

Gentlemen, last year my predecessor made reference to the question of increasing the dividend and this year your General Agents and Consulting Committee feel justified, owing to the increase in revenue from interest on investments (which I may add is almost entirely due to the fall in exchange), in recommending the payment of an additional 12s. It might be thought that the results justify a greater increase but bearing in mind the vagaries of exchange we prefer to adopt a conservative policy in this connection by increasing the dividend to a figure which we can confidently hope to maintain. With regard to the future, the prospects of marine insurance are still somewhat obscure and business bills and cargo, increased competition and the introduction of over full conditions without adequate additional premium, which conditions—once granted—are difficult to withdraw, all give marine underwriters cause for apprehension as to the future. Still, gentlemen, with our reserves in a sound position and the adoption of a cautious policy, the "Canton" can face with confidence the lean times which appear to be ahead.

I have nothing further to add, but shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions arising out of the accounts which shareholders may wish to put, after the accounts themselves have been duly seconded. I now propose the following resolution:—That the report and accounts as presented, including the payment of a final dividend in respect of the year 1919 of 18s per share, and of an interim dividend in respect of the year 1920 of 12s per share; the addition of \$50,000 to investment and exchange fluctuation account and of \$843,127.43 to underwriting suspense account be adopted and passed.

Mr. Ho Kow Tong seconded, and the report and accounts were adopted.

Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu moved:—That the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, and Messrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith, E. J. Chapman, T. E. Pearce, H. Sassoon and H. P. White be elected to form together with the Chairman of the Company, a Consulting Committee for the ensuing financial year, and in view of the continued success of the Company and the very considerable increase in the magnitude of its operations, that the remuneration to this committee be increased to the sum of \$16,000 per annum.

Mr. Stevenson seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ho Lung moved the resolution of Messrs. E. Percy-Smith and A. R. Lowe as auditors, at a remuneration of \$750 each.

Mr. A. Murdoch seconded and this was agreed to.

This concluded the business.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The report of this Company states:—The Directors have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's account made up to December 31st last.

1919 Account.—This account shows a net profit on working of \$585,591.01 which sum it is proposed to apportion as follows:—

Dividend of 7s and bonus of 3s per share on 20,000 shares	\$200,000.00
To add to reinsurance fund	100,000.00
To add to extra reserve fund	100,000.00
To carry forward to underwriting suspense A/c.	185,591.01
	\$585,591.01

1920 Account.—The balance at credit of this account is \$1,303,270.21.

Directors.—Mr. G. M. Dodwell and Mr. J. A. Plummer retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

THE DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

APPEAL FOR \$285,000 FOR REBUILDING.

Yesterday evening a well-attended meeting of the Diocesan School Appeal Committee was held, under the chairmanship of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria, in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's Board Room.

At the request of the Bishop, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Head Master, briefly outlined the scheme for transferring the School from its present cramped quarters, which retard its growth and usefulness by compelling it to refuse many applications from those desirous of being boarders, to a site of some 17½ acres at Kowloon adjoining Yaumati Railway station and bounded on one side by the road from Lai Chi Kok to Kowloon City and, on the other, by the road from Yaumati to Kowloon City, along both of which thoroughfares motor buses are expected to run in the near future.

The cost of the essential buildings and equipment is estimated at \$450,000. Towards this sum it is anticipated that the Government will grant at least \$285,000 (mainly for the surrender of the present site), besides giving the new site without premium, thus leaving \$165,000 to be raised by subscription. It is also considered necessary to provide an endowment fund of \$100,000 in order to cover the most of maintaining orphans and meeting the increased cost of everything. An appeal is to be made, therefore, to the public for \$285,000.

For the purpose of considering ways and means of raising this sum an Executive Committee was appointed by the meeting, with the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephens as Hon. Treasurer, and the Rev. Mr. Featherstone as Hon. Secretary.

THE FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD.

S.C.A. FOOTBALL TEAM TO REPRESENT CHINA.

On Wednesday evening a farewell dinner was given to a large number of athletes by the South China Athletic Association in the special dining room of the On Lok Yuen Restaurant on the occasion of their leaving for Shanghai to take part in the Far Eastern Olympic Games, beginning on May 30th.

This year, the S.C.A. football team, consisting of the following players, is going to represent China again:—Leung Yuk Tong (captain), Lau Hing Choung, Chan So, Leung Tai Fong, Wong Pak Chung, Au Kit Sang, Fung Tai, Cheung Wing Sing, Ip Kau, Pang Kam Wing and Kam Fook.

Reserves: Lai Yuk Tat, Fok Ping Lu, Hui Shing Lu and Chan Kwong Lu.

All the above, with the exception of Mr. Fung Tai, who will leave by the *Wenatchee* on May 25th, left by the *Sunning*, yesterday, at 3 p.m., under the control of Mr. Lau Fook Ki, the manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKERS ASSOCIATION.

IMPORTANT SHANGHAI INNOVATION.

Exceedingly important results are likely to ensue from a meeting of the Foreign Bankers' Association, of Shanghai, which took place on Thursday, May 12th.

The meeting was held to consider the advisability of forming an International Bankers' Association, which should include the Chinese as well as foreign banks and the Native Bankers' Guild; and as a result of the discussion and of other negotiations it is extremely probable that the association will be formed.

The importance of such a body can hardly be overestimated. The native banks have in recent years gained great strength, and the combination now projected would be able to exert an influence to make representations on financial questions in China with such weight as has never previously been available. The successful accomplishment of the project deserves the best wishes of all the Chinese and foreign business communities.—V.O. Daily News.

THE ASSAULT AT WISEMAN'S CAFE.

DEFENDANT GIVEN THE OPTION OF A FINE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. Leo d'Almada mentioned the charge, brought the previous day against one of the boys at Wiseman's Cafe, of assaulting the Assistant Manager of the establishment. The defendant was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, and Mr. d'Almada asked that the sentence might be varied and the defendant given the option of a fine.

Mr. D. M. Goodall, manager of Messrs. Wiseman's, Ltd., supported the request, to which the Magistrate acceded, and imposed a fine of \$5.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

— ESTABLISHED 1851 —

FOR BOOTS & SHOES

THE PRICES OF TO-DAY MAKE OAKMORE VALUES HIGH AND THE COST LOW IN COMPARISON. OAKMORE QUALITY DOES NOT CHANGE.

FOR GOLFERS. THE BROGUE RUBBER STUDDED OAKMORE.

THIS SHOE IS WATERPROOF AND HAS A PERFECT GRIP—THE IDEAL SHOE FOR GOLF.

THE OAKMORE TENNIS BOOT & SHOE.

THIS SHOE HAS A FLEXIBLE, SPECIALLY PREPARED SOLE, WITH SLIGHT PROTRUDING RUBBER STUDS, MAKING IT AN IMPOSSIBILITY TO SLIP, YET DOES NOT DAMAGE THE COURT.

[15]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

SHIPCHANDLERS.

COMPLETE SHIP'S OUTRITS. DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES OF ALL DESCRIPTION. OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS. ENGINEER'S TOOLS, BLOCKS AND TACKLE. HEMP AND MANILA ROPES ALL SIZES. PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR DOBBIE-MANN'S NAUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

HONGKONG. Tel. 1741. [17]

NEW RECORDS

LA VEEDA MARGIE AVALON AT ANDERSON'S

[18]

Powell

COOL AND COMFORTABLE

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

IS OUR

Our underwear has been very carefully selected and comprises some beautifully soft non-irritating garments; the special weaves are not only porous, and consequently cool, but absorbent.

AGENTS FOR THE "AERTEX" CELLULAR CO.

[19]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day admitted, Mr. C. H. BASTO a Partner in our Firm.
LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD,
Hongkong, May 20th, 1921. [988]

NOTICE.

I hereby beg to notify the public that this Consulate will not be responsible for any debts incurred by EINAR JENSEN previously of the Norwegian steamship "Providence".

SVENNER BERG,
Acting Consul for Norway.
Hongkong, May 19th, 1921. [989]

MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE post of MEDICAL OFFICER in the port of Chikung, China, is shortly falling VACANT. Enquiries should be addressed to the SECRETARY, BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Chikung.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

EFFECTIVE from this date, Mr. PERCY A. COX has been appointed General Agent of the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., at Hongkong, succeeding Mr. J. H. WALLACE, who has retired from the Company's service.

WM. T. PAYNE,
Manager,
Japan and China.
Hongkong, May 20th, 1921. [961]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the following Goods, at present stored in No. 1 Godown of the above-named Company at West Point, in the name of CHAN SUI PAK (陳瑞柏) are taken delivery of within THIRTY DAYS from MAY 13th, 1921, and the charges due in respect thereof paid, they will be sold by Public Auction:—

Lot 3389—A Co. LONDON—40 Cases
Antimony stored
March 2nd, 1918.
Lot 4420— " LONDON—25 Cases
Antimony stored
April 10th, 1918.
Lot 4467— NO MARK — 40 Cases
Antimony stored
May 3rd, 1918.
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 13th, 1921. [962]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamers.

"ANCHORAGES"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on or after May 18th.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on all Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th day, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the underwriter on or before the 8th June, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 19th, 1921. [983]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.
EMPIRE DAY.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be Open for Customs duties only from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon, on TUESDAY, the 26th May, 1921. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on that day.
N. L. SMITH, Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, May 18th, 1921. [949]

NOW ON SALE.

"DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE"

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDU-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, Etc.
for 1921

50th ANNUAL Edition
containing
1,600 PAGES! 14 MAPS!!

SPECIAL NEW MAP OF HONGKONG AND THE NEW TERRITORIES.

Price ... \$12
Abridged Edition ... \$8

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, 26th May, at 3.15 p.m. in Messrs. JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co.'s Board Room.

L. GIBBS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 18th, 1921. [950]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, JUNE 4th, 1921. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Canaway Bay Stables.
Entries close TUESDAY, 24th May. [947]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, 21st May, 1921, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1921, and electing Directors and Auditor.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st May, 1921, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1921. [897]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 48th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 5th, 1921. [903]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 57th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 5th, 1921. [904]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 22nd ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.45 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 5th, 1921. [905]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE Management beg to announce that the WEST WING EXTENSION and the NEW GARAGE will be completed during the month of June, 1921.

The Management having received numerous applications for monthly quotations from local residents who are not owners of private cars, have decided to allocate a limited number of rooms for this purpose, and now beg to announce the following inclusive rates:—

Two (2) persons occupying one double room with private bath, covering attendance, meals (which may be taken either at the Repulse Bay Hotel or at the Hongkong Hotel Main Dining Room) and transportation, £4.00 per month for two persons (including Sundays and Public Holidays) \$500 per month for two persons (including Sundays and Public Holidays).
Four (4) persons occupying two double rooms with private bath, covering attendance, meals (which may be taken either at the Repulse Bay Hotel or at the Hongkong Hotel Main Dining Room) and transportation, £8.00 per month for four persons (including Sundays and Public Holidays) \$1,000 per month for four persons (including Sundays and Public Holidays).
No extra charge to residents will be made in connection with the regular Tea and Dinner Dainties or Entertainment held at the REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
Monthly residents will also be entitled to the free use of the individual bathing tanks on the beach.
For further information apply in writing to the undersigned.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[963]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following resolution:—

1.—That the Directors of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Company is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the capital of the Company being from time to time increased from 20 millions of dollars the present authorised capital of the Company to 80 millions of dollars.

2.—That the Capital of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be forthwith increased from \$15,000,000 to \$80,000,000 by the creation of 40,000 New Shares of \$125 each to be issued at the price of £70 on the terms after mentioned. Shareholders on the Eastern Registers to pay for their allotments at the rate of exchange for the Company's demand Bills on London on the day on which the instalments are due.

3.—That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three shares of which the 28th day of May, 1921, Shareholders shall respectively be the registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as, in their discretion, they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

4.—That the payment of the sum of £70 per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz.:—
1st. instalment of £35 on the 1st day of July, 1921.
2nd. and final instalment of £35 on the 1st day of October, 1921.

5.—That the Directors issue to Shareholders, holding shares less than or not a multiple of three, a fractional certificate in respect of each share certificate in respect of such a multiple of three or in excess of a multiple of three and allot one New Share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 1st day of July, 1921, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

6.—That after payment of the first instalment, and pending payment of the remaining instalment, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares entitling the holders on payment of the remaining instalment, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging scrip certificates and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the owners of the shares respectively represented by such Scrip Certificates.

7.—That interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be allowed out of the profits of the Company on instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due, and that registered holders of Scrip Certificates for New Shares (be entitled in respect of such New Shares to participate in future dividends on an equality with the old shares, in proportion to the instalments paid up and from due dates for payment of same.

8.—That interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be charged on each instalment not punctually paid, and be paid with each such instalment.

9.—That all moneys received from premium on the said New Shares be added to the Sterling Reserve Fund.
For THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 28th, 1921. [907]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 20th May, 1921, at 10.30 A.M. at Royal Army Service Corps Pier.
W. D. Vessel "HERCULES".
Length ... 85 feet.
Beam ... 17 " 2 inches.
Depth ... 10 " 3 "
Displacement Tonnage ... 170 " 3 "
Engine ... 300 H.P. (Falmouth).
Horse Power ... 350 H.P.

Known to Working Pressure per square inch 150 lbs.
Built at Falmouth.
Materials of Construction, Wood to water line, Iron Plated.
Approximate Carrying Capacity, 25 Tons or 100 Passengers.
As she now lies.
A detailed list of fittings to be sold with the ship may be seen at these offices.
The vessel will be open to inspection from 17th May to the day of sale inclusive between hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
Permits for inspecting will be issued on Application at the Auctioneers.
Ship may not be viewed without permit.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers to the Government.
[912]

INTIMATION

AMERICAN CONFECTIONERY.

We have just received

a small consignment of

very High-Class American

Chocolates from the well-

known firm of Bunte

Brothers, Chicago.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 20TH, 1921.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

"Forty years ago a full-rigged ship was sailing up the Hoogly. On board that ship was a little ship's boy polishing the brasses and doubtless watching the great city unfolding itself to his gaze. Whatever the rigging in that ship, you may be sure he had climbed them. And after forty years the next visit of that lad before the mast is as Viceroy and Governor-General of India." This is an extract from a speech delivered by Lord BIRKENHEAD, the Lord Chancellor of England, at a dinner given at the Middle Temple in honour of Lord READING on the eve of his departure from England on "another great adventure" as the Lord Chancellor not inaptly described it. Lord READING has been in India now several weeks and the public utterances he has been already required to make have evidently created a very general feeling of confidence that in him India has the man it needs at the head of affairs at a grave turning point in the political history of the country. Lord READING, as one of the Indian papers expresses it, has arrived in India at a moment when the feet of the country are firmly planted on the ladder leading to self-government, and when the new legislatures, Imperial and Provincial, have strengthened in their first sessions the confidence felt in the new régime. But so far from this dimming the lustre of the great office of Viceroy, it illumines it. "India," says the leading Bombay paper, "is ripe for a Governor-General who will not seek to whittle down his policies in order to placate a mixed committee; but who will make his own policies and, if necessary, impose them on both Council and Legislature." It also says:—

There is every reason to anticipate that in the course of the current year a direct attempt will be made to subvert all authority in India. That challenge will have to be met without hesitation and the Government will have an overwhelming body of public opinion on its side in picking up the gauntlet when

it is thrown; for the interests of the country are on the side of order. India to-day welcomes the incoming Viceroy with no ordinary enthusiasm. It is proud of the great place he has given up, of the great positions which he has won by sheer merit, of the talents and experience he will bring to his task. It extends to him the widest measure of public confidence; it looks with courage to his leadership; it does not fear the clash between constitutionalism and revolution when it comes, if the Government is animated by wisdom, courage and sympathy. But it realises, as it never realised before, that these are not the days when the interests of great countries can be left to thinly-veiled committees and diverse legislatures; that the crying need of the day is strong and resolute leadership. If Lord READING gives us that leadership, millions will cheerfully enrol themselves under his banner.

This illustrates the appositeness of the description of the tenure of the Viceroyalty of India at the present time as "a great adventure." A very interesting character sketch of Lord READING was published in *The Times* a few weeks ago in which the writer estimated him to be a man of affairs rather than a man of science, and said that to the new Viceroy Law was but a fulcrum of affairs. Lord READING, he said, was a great winner of battles in the Courts, but not a lawyer contained and bounded by his profession. "It may be doubted whether legal history will put him among the great 'Lord Chief Justices.'" In the judgment of the biographer, the great things in his life are not his conduct of celebrated cases in the Courts, but his advice on finance at the beginning of the war, his embassies to the United States; and his tenure of the Viceroyalty of India is confidently expected to be another. This "Student of Politics" who analysed Lord READING's attainments wrote of law being for him not a dusty science but rather an instrument of political liberty, as it was to Coke and the great common lawyers of the STUART days, "a mould into which our glowing aspirations are run to cool and harden." Lord READING, as his speeches in England before his departure showed, went out to India with a passionate faith in law as the great weapon of constitutional progress, and in a Viceroy at the present stage of political development in India this faith and the ability to interpret it in administrative acts is no less essential than the genius for finance and the other intellectual gifts which mark Lord READING as being equipped in a unique degree for the high office he has been called upon to undertake.

Mr. Charles R. Crane, U.S. Minister to China, was expected to arrive in Shanghai, last Saturday, from Hankow.

Besides the usual excursion to Macao on Sunday next, the Steamboat Company announces one for Tuesday next (Empire Day).

Mr. A. G. Stephen, Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, returned to the Colony by the *Empress of Asia*, yesterday.

The death is announced at Tokyo of the Rev. Merriman Colbert Harris, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Japan and Korea since 1904.

News has been received in Singapore of the death in Sydney of Mrs. F. G. Piggott, wife of the Colonial Engineer. Mr. Piggott recently went to Australia on leave prior to retirement from the Government service.

A European lady passenger on the Blue Funnel s.s. *Bellerophon* reported to the police on the ship's arrival in port that, while the vessel was at sea about 3 p.m., on the 14th inst., someone out her coat pocket and stole \$1,200 worth of jewellery and \$350 in notes.

A Chinese woman was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with beating a *mu tai*. Mr. H. K. Woo, for the defence, applied for a remand. The Magistrate fixed 11 a.m. on Saturday, for the hearing. Inspector Blackman, of Wandai, was instructed to put the girl in the care of the Po Leung Kok in the meantime.

A Mukden dispatch to the *Asiatic News Agency* states:—Through Sino-Japanese co-operation, an important organization, which is called the North-Eastern Industrial Development Association, has been formed with its headquarters in Mukden and a capital of twenty million dollars. The object of the association is to develop natural resources in Manchuria and Mongolia, for instance, the cultivation of rice and wheat, the felling and planting of trees in the Changpai and Hsianan mountains and the development of the rich gold, coal and other mines. This will meet the demand for rice in Japan in the future.

A Chinese, who only recently completed a term of four years' hard labour for larceny, was sentenced by Mr. Lindell at the Magistracy, to six months' hard labour for the theft of a quantity of candy from a shop in Jervois Street, yesterday morning. Prisoner had 16 previous convictions recorded against him.

When the case was called at the Magistracy, yesterday, in which an employee of the Wing On Company is charged with attempting to obtain \$80-odd from the manager by false pretences, Sub-Inspector Field reported that the defendant had absconded. The Magistrate (Mr. Lindell) ordered the arrestment of the man's bail of \$800.

Lieut.-Col. Percy Cox, who came down to Hongkong from Shanghai by the *Empress of Asia*, takes up the position of general agent of the Canada Pacific Ocean Services in Hongkong in succession to Mr. J. H. Wallace, who has retired from the service of the Company. The position of agent in Shanghai will be filled by Mr. N. Lees-Smith.

A Chinese woman and her two children were rescued from the harbour at Sunshui-po, on Wednesday. The woman, who said that she was a widow, was alleged to have jumped into the sea with the children in her arms. Three employees of the Cosmopolitan Docks jumped in after them and rescued all three and they were conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital. The woman's attempted suicide is attributed to extreme poverty.

Chinese reports from Vladivostok state that the American commercial mission, under the leadership of Mr. Abbott, left there for China on the morning of the 7th inst. under the escort of Russian communist soldiers. One report says that the arrival of the American mission is welcomed by the Siberians who are of the opinion that the resumption of Russo-American commercial relations may induce Japan to change her policy towards the Far Eastern Republic.

Three months ago it was announced that there was a probability of the King and Queen of Denmark paying a visit to Japan about May, visiting Hongkong en route. According to the latest Danish papers the journey has been postponed, as the King intends to visit the Faroe Islands and Iceland this year and also Greenland, which is celebrating the bicentenary of Greenland coming under the suzerainty of Denmark. There is every probability, however, of the visit to the Far East being paid later.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPIUM PROBLEM IN CHINA.

LONDON, May 19th.

Commenting on Sir William Collins' letter, the *Times*, dealing with the allegation that China is actively cultivating opium, says that it is to be hoped and expected that revolutionary China will show no less care for the interests of her population than her autocracy displayed, and will soon acquire sufficient authority to make that care effective.

SIR CHARLES ADDIS.

LONDON, May 19th.

Sir Charles Addis has been elected President of the Institute of Bankers.

PROPERTY MORTGAGED TO GERMANS AT TSINGTAO.

JAPANESE DEMANDS FOR REPAYMENT.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Tsingtao has petitioned the Military Governor, General Tien Chung-yu, to the following effect:—

"Previous to the European War, certain Chinese commercial houses in Tsingtao and Kiaochow mortgaged their lands and buildings to the Germans for cash or in exchange for goods. Now, owing to the sequestration of German properties by the Japanese Government, the Commander of the Garrison in Tsingtao, has issued notices ordering the Chinese to pay back the money to the Germans who will then restore the lands and buildings to them, and the Japanese say that unless this is done before June 1st, the Japanese authorities will proceed to take charge of the real estates from their former owners."

An Tsingtao is still Chinese territory, though it is under Japanese military occupation, and China is not a party to the Versailles peace treaty with Germany. General Tien requests final orders from Peking for the settlement of the question. It is reported among the Chinese from Tsingtao that in view of the "eventual" restoration to China of the territory formerly leased to Germany, the Japanese have purchased and are still purchasing lands and houses around the railway and the wharf so as to get the best site for the establishment of an exclusive Japanese concession in Tsingtao. This is the reason why the Japanese want to take charge of these Chinese buildings mortgaged to the Germans.—*Asiatic News Agency*.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SILESIAN IMBROGLIO.

FRENCH PRESS RESENTS MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REMARKS.

LONDON, May 19th.

The quieter tone in the French Press mentioned yesterday, has disappeared to-day, in view of Mr. Lloyd George's statement, which is regarded as aggravating the effects of his speech in the House of Commons. His reference to the foreign Press opinion is disputed. The papers declare that the whole of the American Press, with the exception of pro-German organs, approved Mr. Briand's policy, while the important Italian newspapers mostly approved the French viewpoint.

The *Petit Parisien* says Mr. Lloyd George has deeply wounded French sentiment. France is entitled to consideration when the security of her soldiers is affected. She only wants simple justice; namely, that the country essentially Polish be restored to Poland.

The *Petit Journal*, referring to the passage "the future of the world will be determined by old or new friendships," refuses to believe that Mr. Lloyd George threatened France with a possible alliance with Germany, and declares that if he forgets the 600,000 British soldiers buried in France, the British people will not forget it.

The *Matin* declines to make Great Britain responsible for the language of her Premier, and says that he is entitled not to share French opinion as regards Silesia, but could express his views in diplomatic notes, not in speeches.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT ON PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, May 19th.

With the exception of the *Morning Post*, which compares Mr. Lloyd George to a coxswain at coconut-shying at Hampstead Heath and declares that he is throwing balls of rhetoric at the heads of France and Poland, the newspapers applaud the opportuneness and candour of the Premier's statement. They do not sight of the fact that France has much reason to be suspicious of anything smacking of pro-German sympathy, but argue that the Premier does not entertain such feelings nor antipathy towards Poland. On the contrary, Mr. Lloyd George, far-sightedly, seeks to safeguard the future of the whole of Europe, ignoring the immediate "interests" in favour of principles of justice, which are more likely to serve the world in the future.

The Liberal organs, particularly, welcome the statement as marking a departure from war-breeding diplomatic intrigues by the substitution of healthier frankness and publicity, which, it is hoped, will have the effect of righting the situation, which is threatened to become most critical since 1914.

GERMANY ASKED TO DISBAND VOLUNTEERS.

BERLIN, May 19th.

An Inter-Allied Military Control Commission Note demands Germany immediately to take measures to prevent recruiting of volunteers for Silesia, and disband the detachment already formed.

SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING.

LONDON, May 19th.

Remer understands that Italy has intimated her willingness to send Count Storace immediately to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Supreme Council. France has, also, agreed to the meeting, but is unable to fix a date at present, owing to the uncertainty of the duration of the debate in the French Chamber which will begin to-day.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S READING OF THE TREATY.

LONDON, May 19th.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of his statement to Reuters' representative, said, "The stand taken by the British, American and Italian public on the Silesian question should not be offensive to France. They mean to apply the terms of the Treaty of Versailles justly, whether for or against Germany. The fate of Upper Silesia must be decided by the Supreme Council, not Korfanty. The children of the Treaty cannot be allowed to break the crockery of Europe, with impunity; somebody must place a restraining hand on them; otherwise there would be continual trouble. The world's course, during the coming years, cannot be forecasted. The misty ahead are unusually dense. Much will depend upon the Allies holding together. Apart from Treaty obligations, unforeseen events must determine the future groupings of nations and the future of the world, especially of Europe, will be determined by old or new friendships."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

INDIA IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

ITS CLAIM TO DOMINION STATUS.

LONDON, May 19th.

Mr. Sastry, the Indian delegate to the Imperial Conference, has arrived in London. Interviewed by the *Manchester Guardian* correspondent, he declared that he was not particularly optimistic in regard to the conference, and could not say that round table discussions of subjects of Imperial interest led to much improvement of India's status in the Empire, which must be raised to equality with the Dominions, otherwise the defence of India was that it could not be expected to discuss seriously the problems of Imperial defence and Imperial Preference.

Mr. Sastry bitterly referred to the exclusion of Indians from Australia and Canada, and declared that South Africa had shown considerable racial prejudice towards Indian settlers. In view of this position, India would definitely oppose Imperial Preference. Freedom of trade also meant freedom to enter another country. As long as this were denied, India would continue to demand Dominion status.

Mr. Sastry strongly favoured an Indian Navy manned by Indians and controlled from India. Its relationship to the Imperial Fleet must be carefully discussed. As for example, he could not imagine the Indian Navy in the event of war being ordered to protect Australia, which had closed its doors to Indians.

ECONOMIC SLOUGH.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES' REMEDY.

CHICAGO, May 19th.

Sir Auckland Geddes, in a speech here, advocated world-wide reduction of armaments, and pleaded for Anglo-American co-operation in the interests of the peace of the world. He also supported an international agreement among business men unhampered by Government supervision, in order to extricate the world wide from the economic slough.

OBITUARY.

WASHINGTON, May 19th.

The death is announced of Mr. E. W. White, Chief Justice of the United States.

"Hence," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "the Treaty of Versailles is a document of infinite moment, especially to the Entente nations, binding us together when there is so much to divide us. Those who treat its provisions as if they were the sport of passion or prejudice may not have to live long to regret their shortsightedness. The British people would shrink at no part of their responsibility under the Treaty. There are temporary difficulties which make it difficult to spare troops, but we confidently anticipate that these will be over soon, and I draw attention to the fact that at the recent conference we intimated our readiness, if Germany refused the Allied terms, to place the British Fleet at the disposal of the Allies."

The British Government, Mr. Lloyd George said, "were anxious to have the division of Silesia settled at the London Conference. All the facts of the plebiscite were known, but our Allies were not ready to proceed with the discussion. We will abide faithfully by the decision of the majority of the Powers, who have a voice under the Treaty in defining the Silesian boundaries, whatever the verdict. We fully accept the plebiscite as the expression of the wishes of the people of Silesia," the Premier declared, "but having entered the Great War and sustained gigantic losses in the defence of the old treaty, to which this country was a party, Great Britain cannot consent to stand by whilst the Treaty her representatives signed less than two years ago is trampled upon."

KORFANTY'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, May 19th.

The Polish Consul-General has informed the Inter-Allied Plebiscite Commission that Korfanty has issued a proclamation calling on the Upper Silesians to surround arms, resume work and avoid coming into contact militarily with Germans. The proclamation states that 10,000 men have already been demobilised. Korfanty's Executive Committee has notified the Commission that Poles cannot yield to the Germans, but will withdraw before the Allied troops.

MR. BRIAND'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, May 19th.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Paris says that Mr. Briand on being shown a summary of Mr. Lloyd George's statement declared that France also wanted to see the Treaty carried out, but it contained nothing saying that all the rich mining districts of Poland shall go to the Germans while the Poles get what is left. "I do not wish to enter into polemics with Mr. Lloyd George; I stand by what I said on Saturday."

WAGES REDUCTION.

FEDERATION REFUSES COTTON EMPLOYERS' PROPOSAL.

LONDON, May 19th.

The executive of the Northern Counties Textile Federation in Manchester has refused the employers' proposal of a 30 per cent. reduction in wages.

U.S. MARINE WORKERS' STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, May 19th.

The House of Representatives, in connection with the marine workers who are on strike throughout the country in consequence of a dispute in regard to a proposed 15 per cent. reduction in wages, has now fully empowered Mr. Davis, Secretary of Labour, to accept such wage reductions as he deems proper.

EARLIER CABLES.

MINERS' STRIKE.

EMBARGO ON COAL.

LONDON, May 19th.

The Executives of the railwaymen and the transport workers have re-affirmed the coal embargo.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT.

Slowly the ground is clearing for a resumption of the coal negotiations and there is a general feeling that a round table conference will be called shortly. Meanwhile, the transport workers' threats to hang up the ports have been effectively countered by thousands of volunteers, who are working under police and military protection.

INDIAN TRADE.

FIGURES FOR 1920-21.

CALCUTTA, May 19th.

The Indian trade figures for the year 1920-1921 show a decrease of four crores in imports from Java. There is an increase of 71 crores in imports from Japan, and a decrease of 22 crores in exports to Japan.

AUSTRALIANS' TOUR.

MATCH AGAINST ESSEX.

LONDON, May 19th.

At Leyton, in glorious weather before a crowd of 10,000, Essex on a good wicket made 144. By good fast bowling McDonald secured 4 wickets for 54 and Gregory 3 for 32. The Australians have made 232 for 6 at the close of the day's play.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Hants beat Kent by 131 runs.

REPARATIONS CLAIMS.

GERMAN OPPOSITION.

BERLIN, May 19th.

It is semi-officially announced that the Reparations Commission is demanding that the German Government surrender the rights and interests in the concessions mentioned in Article 260 of the Treaty. Germany contests the contention that this includes the oil-fields, mines and stone quarries.

The Commission also demands shares in undertakings of the character specified in Article 260.

NEW VANDERLIP CONCESSION.

TEN MILLION ACRES IN ARCHANGEL.

LOS ANGELES, May 19th.

The financier Mr. Vanderlip has telegraphed from Russia that he has obtained a fifty-year lease of ten-million acres of spruce land in Archangel for the production of newspaper pulp.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

ROME JOURNAL'S FORECAST.

ROME, May 19th.

The *Idea Nazionale* forecasts that the new Chamber will consist of 225 Coalitionists, and 244 members of the Opposition, among whom there will be 122 Socialists and Communists and 4 Germans.

SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

DEATH OF VICTIM IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 19th.

One of the victims in the Sinn Fein outrages in London, recently, has died.

ARMED REBELS SURPRISED.

LONDON, May 19th.

The forces of the Crown arrested 14 armed civilians in the Kanturk district, and captured a Hotchkiss gun. They surprised a column of armed rebels in Kilmacthomas, Waterford, and captured 15.

"CHINA AFTER THE WAR."

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The Bureau of Economic Information issues the following extract from President Hsu's recent volume, on "China after the War."

The industrial prosperity of a nation depends greatly upon the soundness of its currency and banking system. In these days of extensive as well as intensive exploitation, the capitalists concerned must have an adequate reserve to draw upon. This sometimes necessitates a combination of the resources of many banks, when the strength of one bank or two is insufficient for the sake of supplying them with the necessary funds. For instance, agricultural development, where considerable capital is required to buy machinery, reclaim waste lands, open canals and build irrigation systems, etc., there are agricultural banks which make loans on the security of the houses and buildings on the lands, or of the lands themselves. Similarly, in the promotion of other industries, where money is required to buy lands, erect buildings, purchase materials and machinery, etc., there are banks which accept as security the buildings or debentures of the company or other realizable property. Besides, banks are indispensable for performing such operations as exchange and remittance, deposits and loans, hypothecation and mortgage.

Banks in China may now be divided into four classes—namely, old-style Chinese banks, modern Chinese banks, foreign banks and Sino-foreign banks. Of the first class of banks, there are four varieties. The *Piao Hiao* is a bank which handles most of the remittance and exchange operations in the interior of the country, and is perhaps the most trusted. Recently, owing to competition with modern banks, it is gradually disappearing from the large cities and treaty ports. The *Chen Chuang* is the old-style Chinese bank. Whereas a modern bank usually demands proper security before making loans and gives facilities of interest on deposits, *Chen Chuang* offers higher rates on deposits and requires no other security for loans than the borrower's *bona fide*. In this way, it is especially popular and useful to small capitalists. The *Lu Yang* was originally engaged in the melting of bullion into silver, which was then the standard medium of exchange of the country, but now in Peking, Tientsin, Yankow, Mukden and other cities in North China it also acts as the same time as a regular banking institution. Before the establishment of branch offices of the Bank of China in different cities, the *Yuan Xin Hui* used to handle the funds of the various provinces. Recently, its organization has been changed, and at least one half of its number has become provincial banks.

The first modern Chinese bank was established at Shanghai in 1888 under the name of the Bank of Commerce, by Sheng Huan-hui, the originator of the Han-yehing Company and other modern industries. Since then the number has greatly increased, and in Shanghai alone, there are now the Chekiang Industrial Bank, the Ningpo Bank, the Chung Hua Bank, the Ta Lu Bank, the Chung Foo Union Bank, the Chin Cheng Bank, the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, and so on. Various banks have also been established for various special purposes—for example, the Bank of China to act as the agent of the Government treasury; the Bank of Communications to handle the receipts from the different railways; the Salt Bank to handle the receipts from the salt collectorate; the Sin Hua Savings Bank to handle the savings deposit bonds, and the Territorial Development Bank to take charge of capital for territorial development. Including the provincial funds, there are now no less than two hundred modern banks and agencies in the country, with a total paid-up capital of over forty million dollars.

Foreign banks include the following: Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank (British); Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Taiwan, Sumitomo Bank, and Mitsubishi Bank (Japanese); International Banking Corporation and Russo-Asiatic Bank (American); Russo-Asiatic Bank (Russian); Banque de l'Indo-Chine (French); Banque Belge pour l'Etranger (Belgium); and Netherlands Bank (Dutch). And until the outbreak of war between China and Germany there was also the German Deutsche Asiatische Bank, but since then it has gone into liquidation. Agencies of these foreign banks have been established in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow and other big ports.

As the Sino-foreign banks, there are the Chinese American Bank of Commerce, the Sino-Italian Bank, and the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank. Now, each of these four classes of banks serves some purpose in the economic development of the country. Because modern banking as an institution has not yet been firmly established in China, exchange operations in the interior are still being mainly performed by the old-style banks. Similarly, for foreign exchange operations, reliance has to be placed upon foreign and Sino-foreign banks functioning in the country. The operations of these four classes cover nearly all branches of commercial banking, but as yet there are none to finance industrial development. In spite of the regulations promulgated in 1914 and 1916 for the promotion of industrial development banks and agricultural banks, very few of these have been organized. On the other hand, there are many, many small banks in Europe and America, which help to a great extent in promoting the industrial development of these continents. The Chinese banking system is very defective in this respect, as well as in its undue reliance on foreign institutions.

In addition, there is the question of currency reform—the change of the monetary standard, the restriction upon note issue, etc.—which is also intimately mixed up with that of exchange and credit. In 1914, because the economic conditions of the country did not warrant the adoption of a gold standard, the Government promulgated the National Coinage Law and made the silver dollar the standard money in all transactions. This dollar was to weigh seven mace and two candarins, and was to be 900 fine. However, owing to the constant fluctuation between the relative values of silver and gold in the world's market, the silver standard is not entirely satisfactory. Besides, China's commitments abroad and other national obligations are paid in gold, and this means great uncertainty about the precise amount of silver which the country has to lay aside, in order to meet them.

In 1915, the Government promulgated further regulations to restrict within proper limits the issue of paper currency, so that the market might not be glutted by depreciated notes. At the end of 1917, the following totals of bank-notes in circulation were reported:—\$90,000,000 issued by duly authorized modern banks; \$150,000,000 issued by duly authorized native banks; and \$80,000,000, by foreign banks—a grand total of nearly three hundred million dollars. Sooner or later, when the country settles down to a thorough financial reorganization, these notes will have to be standardized or redeemed, and the services of experts will be required to work out plans of their redemption and standardization.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

CHINA'S HONOUR.

Representations made by China to Great Britain concerning the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which were presented during May, 1920, and have now been published, are as follows:

"We are repeatedly informed, in view of the approaching expiration of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and in pursuance of the stipulations therein concerning renewal one year prior to its expiration, that the British and Japanese Governments have already begun an exchange of views thereon, and that if renewed the treaty will have to be revised. As this matter vitally concerns China and the Far East, the people of China are alarmed."

"Fortunately, it has been international usage that when two friendly nations conclude a treaty it can only cover rights and interests rightly belonging to the nations party to the agreement, and this usage has acquired fresh strength as a result of the great war, in that international equality has become a watchword with the nations."

"If, as hitherto, the terms of the Alliance still concern such words as 'China' and 'China's integrity' without China's being a party thereto, it is in fact an affront to the honour and dignity of an independent nation, and the Government and people of China cannot allow the matter to pass without expressing their protests."

TRIUMVIRATE IN PEKING.

LUNCHEON PARTY IN PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

"The Triumvirate" reversed their decision not to go to Peking after their conference at Tientsin. They went and a luncheon party was given by the President at Wai Jen Tang in the President's Office in honour of Generals Tsoo Kun, Chang Tso-lin and Wang Chanyuan, the Prime Minister, and the Ministers of the Interior, Communications, Foreign Affairs, etc., and about a dozen other prominent persons including Mr. Liang Shih-yi, General Wang Hui-ching, Chang Ching-hui, Tsai Cheng-hsun and Admiral Lan Chien-chu were also among the guests. An excellent cuisine *a la mode European* was served. The host and the guests had a pleasant conversation, in which, however, the report says, no political questions were touched upon. After the adjournment of the party, the President invited his guests Chun Hou Tsai to view peony flowers. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the President had a conference with General Tsoo Kun, Chang Tso-lin, Wang Chanyuan and the Prime Minister.

The stay of the Super-Tuchuins in the capital was brief.

TIENTSIN RESOLUTIONS RECONSIDERED.

At the conference referred to above, the three Inspectors-General brought the resolutions passed at the Tientsin conference to the notice of the President for reconsideration. It is believed that there will not be any change in the decisions originally decided upon at Tientsin in regard to the questions concerning the Mongolian Expedition, the Parliamentary Elections, the expedition against the South and so forth. But as to the nomination of the personnel for the new Cabinet, no definite conclusion was reached by the authorities.

FOREIGN CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS IN CHINA.

REQUIRED TO REGISTER.

For the purpose of securing information about foreign Christian schools and colleges in the inland cities of China, most of which have been established by foreign missionaries without the previous sanction or knowledge of the Chinese Government authorities, the Ministry of Education has now drawn up the following regulations:

- 1.—Foreign Christian colleges and schools in the interior must register them in the Chiaoyung in accordance with existing laws.
- 2.—All foreign Christian educational establishments shall be regarded as private institutions. The words "Shihli" or private establishment must be written before the name of such institutions.
- 3.—The students of middle colleges established by foreign missionaries must be taught by books recognised and approved by the Chiaoyung.
- 4.—Same treatment should be accorded to Christian and non-Christian students by the foreign missionaries and teachers.
- 5.—Foreign missionaries should permit their students to select religion (1) themselves without interference.—*Asiatic News Agency.*

tion between the relative values of silver and gold in the world's market, the silver standard is not entirely satisfactory. Besides, China's commitments abroad and other national obligations are paid in gold, and this means great uncertainty about the precise amount of silver which the country has to lay aside, in order to meet them.

In 1915, the Government promulgated further regulations to restrict within proper limits the issue of paper currency, so that the market might not be glutted by depreciated notes. At the end of 1917, the following totals of bank-notes in circulation were reported:—\$90,000,000 issued by duly authorized modern banks; \$150,000,000 issued by duly authorized native banks; and \$80,000,000, by foreign banks—a grand total of nearly three hundred million dollars. Sooner or later, when the country settles down to a thorough financial reorganization, these notes will have to be standardized or redeemed, and the services of experts will be required to work out plans of their redemption and standardization.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

EINSTEIN AFTER 18 MONTHS.

NEW ASPECTS OF THE THEORY.

(BY THE TIMES' SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENT.)

Scientific men have now had nearly 18 months of acute discussion of Einstein's theory. It has much to its credit. It has accounted for the observed fact that the orbits of planets are not quite what they ought to be on the Newtonian theory. It was able to predict a minute but very remarkable alteration in the apparent position of stars visible only during a total eclipse of the sun. It has been able to fit graduation into the general scheme instead of leaving it as an isolated "fact."

It has made the hypothesis of the ether unnecessary. It has explained away a baffling paradox. If ether exists, this world is passing through it at a velocity which must have a measurable relation to the velocity of light. There ought, therefore, to be an appreciable difference in the times taken for a light signal to reach us when we are moving towards its source, and when the movement is in the opposite direction or across its path. But no such differences have been detected. The Einstein theory explains much and reduces reality to the single assumption that there can be no greater velocity than that of light, and to a very difficult geometry.

Those who are advanced mathematicians must reconcile themselves to inability to understand Einstein's formulae. The older geometry of Euclid was based only on the three dimensions, length, breadth and depth, so that formulae, however elaborate, could be put out in the form of models; the further recesses of the universe appeared to be only magnified arrangements of what we could measure with scales and compasses. Einstein uses a geometry of four dimensions, and human experience does not contain the materials out of which the imagination can build a picture in more than three dimensions. One of these four dimensions is time, and the conception that space in three dimensions has no absolute reality but varies with the time so that there can be an indefinitely different number of things according to the indefinitely different "times" co-existing in the universe, seems more like the dream of a poet than the fact of the physical world. In the second place, the formulae themselves require the use of the very abstract mathematical conceptions known as "g" gaussian functions, as much more difficult than logarithms, as the latter are more difficult than simple figures. These details of method we must be content to leave to experts, confident that if holes can be picked in them, the task will be cheerfully performed by other experts. So far it has stood the test and is admitted to comply with mathematical logic, and as is well-known, critical deductions from it have been confirmed by observation.

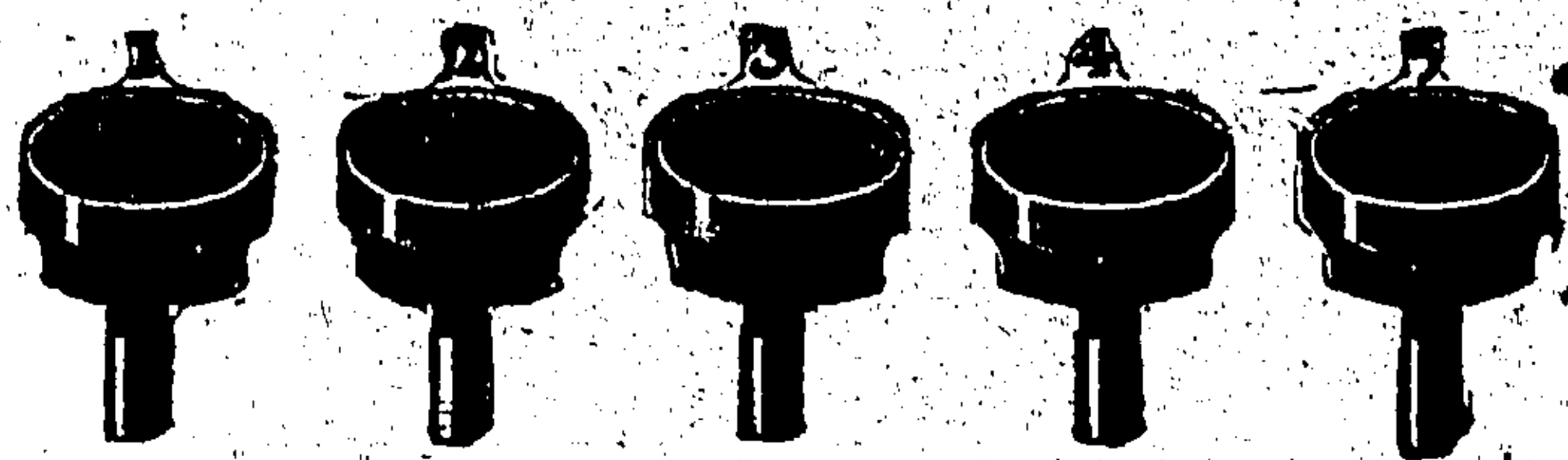
NO "INFINITE."

But its more remarkable and surprising aspect is easier to follow. The Newtonian scheme of the universe, assumed the existence of absolute space, independent of the aggregations of matter—stars or molecules—in it. Science and philosophy could not tolerate the idea of action at a distance, and the space was accordingly filled with ether. But absolute space has disappeared from the Einstein universe. In such a space the familiar conceptions of Euclid must hold good. But space is the relation between pieces of matter; not only has it lost any reason for its existence, but it is negated by the new theory. There is no infinite in the universe. Einstein admits the truth of this inference, but unlike some of his most ardent followers, is shocked by it, and hopes for a way out. Newton also assumed the existence of an absolute, evenly flowing time, independent of the systems by which it might be measured. An absolute past, present, and future existed, although no conceivable clock in the universe might tell the correct "time" and although the present to one observer might be the past or the future of other observers. Einstein's theory also negates the existence of absolute time. Time has become simply one of the variables in his equation. Eternity has become again a closed system, the old serpent with its tail in its mouth.

We have to face the enormous success of this new theory, but all its implications. Without doubt it presents a coherent scheme of the cosmos, combining more scattered observations into order, and resting on fewer assumptions than any former scheme. We have to face also the joy of a modern school of metaphysicians who believe that Einstein has regained a somewhat tarnished idol. For here is the universe resolved into a mathematical conception, the form of thought most pure from any contamination with experimental science. The old absolutes, infinite space and eternal time, refused to fit into a subjective mind. But now they can be dispensed with, are indeed unnecessary, and the cosmos becomes merely a set of relations which can be comprehended in a formula. Physical science has capitulated to metaphysics. The word is certainly with the metaphysicians, but perhaps not so completely and finally as they seem to think. There remains one assumption, the assumption that the velocity of light is an absolute. And thus there still survives in the theory a little bit of reality which is not subjective. As often before in the history of science, this uncomprehended factor of external reality may break through the network thrown by thought over the cosmos.

The Austrian Government has decided on a grant of £50 sterling for each year of active service to Australians, including nurses, who enlisted in the Imperial Army.

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before 14th May.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th May, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th May, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th May, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, May 14th, 1921. 941

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "NIPPON"

From TRIESTE, via VENICE, BRINDISI and the STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 14th May.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th May, will be subject to rent.

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All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th May, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, May 14th, 1921. 942

"HEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENDORAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th May, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th May, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th May, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, May 12th, 1921. 940

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"BELLEROPHON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Heli's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th May, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, May 18th, 1921. 954

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TYDEUS"

From NEW YORK.

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Heli's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after May 24th, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before June 5th, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, May 18th, 1921. 955

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From JAPAN.

The Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 20th May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & CO., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, May 14th, 1921. 956

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

The Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & CO., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, May 16th, 1921. 957

OPERATION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3

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GIRLS' SCHOOL SENATE.

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

LORD BURNHAM ON "THE ONLY CLASS DISTINCTION LEFT."

Particulars of a successful experiment in self-government by her pupils were given by the head-mistress of the County Secondary School, Putney, at the annual prize distribution last month. The chairman of the Governors (Mrs. Margaret Morison), who presided, extended a hearty welcome to Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, who had come specially to present the prizes.

The Chairman, in her opening remarks, took exception to the current phrase, "the educational ladder." A ladder she described as a rickety contrivance, which was safe only for one person, at a time, and which became more dangerous the higher one ascended. She could conceive no term less appropriate for education. What was wanted in education was a broad highway on which children could march shoulder to shoulder.

The first essential was a sound teaching staff, and no one had put forth more hard work with a view of securing an adequate wage for the teaching staff than their distinguished guest, Lord Burnham. (Cheers.)

Miss Fanner, in her report as head-mistress, mentioned that during the year thirty girls were taking the advanced courses in modern science and mathematics. Forty-one girls had passed the University of London examinations, twenty-one having matriculated; forty-seven distinctions had been gained. (Cheers.) The first open university scholarship to the credit of the school had been won by Phyllis Lambert. Describing the establishment of a school constitution, Miss Fanner said there were first "Form Committees," and then a "School Committee," now called the House of Representatives, consisting of forty-nine girls from every part of the school, elected by the forms. In the summer term a "Senate" was formed of mistresses and girls, of which she herself was president. The rules of the school were made by the Senate. A proposal from the 13-year-old girls to abolish homework was dealt with by the House of Representatives without reference to the Senate, the girls themselves deciding that the necessary standard of education could not be reached without homework, and the sooner one could be broken into it the better. (Laughter.) The practice in government was regarded as doubly important now that women had to govern not only the home but the Empire.

Viscountess Burnham having distributed the prizes gained during the past year's work.

Viscount Burnham addressed the gathering. Those who believed in education, he declared, were faced at the present time with a campaign which he did not think he was abusive in describing as both vulgar and narrow-minded, against education and the means of education. It was foolish, because, in the name of national economy, it asked us deliberately to weaken and lower the national resources, the first and best of which were the abilities of our men and women. It struck him as if we, as a nation, were in a hurry to imitate those Eastern fanatics who deliberately allowed their arm to wither because they thought that thereby they were serving the cause of righteousness. Why should we allow the arm of our community to shrivel from want of proper exercise and development? (Hear, hear.) Why, above all, in doing so, should we think we were doing anything thereby to promote the welfare of the country? It was possible, of course, to worship education as a sort of fetish. He had no blind belief in education, but blind belief was far better than blind unbelief. As the hymn had it, "Blind unbelief was sure to err." There can be no question, continued his lordship, "that in the darkness of ignorance all that is noxious and evil is sure to grow and flourish exceedingly."

EDUCATION AND THE MINES. "I do not believe—and I am sure I am not trenching on politics if I say so—that it would have been possible, if ours had been an educated democracy, for any body of men to propose, still less to carry out, a measure of destruction which for half a century to come if it be done—and I trust, and believe, it will not be done—would take away from us those means of industrial existence which have alone enabled this crowded country to support its huge population for the last century. (Cheers.) I do not forget either that whilst education is no panacea, and whilst it may have strange and even noxious influences, as we have seen of late years, ignorance is the most fertile field for violence and for self-destruction." For these reasons, Viscount Burnham urged, it was well for those who believed in the virtues of education to come into the open and declare themselves, so that it should not be thought for a moment that public opinion was ranging itself on the other side. (Cheers.)

He was bound to say that, so far as he knew, interest in education had never been so widespread or so anxious as it was to-day; and the very fact that the doors of the secondary schools were being battered down by those who wished to enter was a proof that there was a growing appetite for that education which made not only for advancement in life, but which, as Ruskin said, was "self-advancement in life." If proof were wanted that our education was every year becoming more national, it was to be found in the proportions of such a school as that, where he believed it was true that half the students had free places by virtue of the scholarships they had gained in the elementary schools. Wherever he turned, he was told that happily there were no social distinctions between those who had free places and those who had places which were not free. There was growing up that social bond between all classes in the schools which made so profoundly true the saying of his old Master of Balliol that the only class distinction which would be left in the long run was the difference between the educated and the uneducated. (Cheers.)

TO-DAY'S RECIPE

SEMOLINA SOUFFLE

Ingredients.—1 pint milk, 1 1/2 oz. tin NESTLE'S Pure Rich Cream, 1 good oz. sugar, 3 oz. semolina, 3 eggs, salt, flavouring.

Method.—Put the semolina into a pan with the milk and let it boil, add sugar, and beat well. Now add yolks of eggs, cream, and lastly whites, beaten stiffly. Pour into a greased soufflé tin, cover with greased paper and steam for 1 hour. Turn out and serve at once.



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SHIDZUKA MARU ... Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU ... Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.**HAMBURG, LONDON, HULL & ROTTERDAM****LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.****MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.**AKI MARU ... Monday, 23rd May, at 11 a.m.
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NAGATO MARU ... Thursday, 28th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 21st May, at 8 p.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.MURORAN MARU ... Monday, 31st May, at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 28th May, at 11 a.m.
BUYO MARU ... Sunday, 20th May, at 11 a.m.
TOMIURA MARU ... Monday, 20th May, at 11 a.m.For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**
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AMERICAN BANKER'S VIEWS.

Mr. James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, in an address before the semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at Boston, Mass., recently said correction of the business and social confusion of the times must be sought, not only in technical banking and business adjustments, but more particularly in the human element which has set free forces that must be brought under control before business can again be on a sound basis. Mr. Alexander's subject was "The Basis of Better Times."

"Never before in the history of the world," he declared, "has there been such a universal and profound change in human conduct as we have seen in the period since the world war began. Never before has human conduct produced such variations in business away from what we are accustomed to consider a normal course. It is a question of the personal attitude of man toward his job. Looking at this in a large way we see nations still struggling and fighting one with another. Within nations we see labour still creating turmoil, while the attitude of employers is not always what it should be. Business stability and a new normal for the conduct of the world's economic life cannot be found while these conditions persist. Too many people to-day hope and expect something will be done for them although their interests would best be served by their doing a full day's work for their pay. There is an effort on the part of workers to retain the advantages won during the abnormal war period of shorter hours, higher pay and easy work, regardless of the present lack of an economic basis for the continuance of such conditions. The fundamental principle of enlightened labour leadership to-day should be to inculcate a return to the doctrine of an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. Inflated wages and the non-competitive conditions of the war and the later boom period produced inefficiency and irresponsibility."

"It is essential to the welfare of labour itself to banish this attitude, not because individual efficiency and a full return of value received in the pay envelope mean bigger profits for the employer, but because they mean better times for the workers themselves. Work cannot, in the long run, consume more than they produce. If wages are too high in relation to the exchange value of the product, wages must come down, for no wages can be permanently maintained at a point above what it is worth measured in terms of other products. Further, employers must not seek to drive wages below their true value thus measured. There is this reciprocal personal responsibility involved in the relation of workers and employers, on the one hand to render efficient service for every dollar demanded, on the other to render over to labour every dollar earned."

"There are elements of personal responsibility in banking relations also that must be maintained on high standards. It is not sufficient for a banker in loaning money merely to consider whether it is going to be safe and profitable for his own bank. Neither is it sufficient to add to this the consideration as to whether it is going to help his customer make a profit. He must consider whether things, but he must also consider whether, from the point of view of public interest, it is a good and constructive thing to do. He must consider whether the society needs that activity or whether the general situation will be better off without it. The times are still too serious for wasted effort, for unproductive enterprise or for irresponsible ventures."

"Never has the moral responsibility of governments been greater. Any government that countenance, privileges to any class as against another class on the ground of social justice undermines the stability of society. For us in America a particularly encouraging circumstance is the broad-minded, sound, humane and intelligent way in which the present administration is attacking the problems of the day. A return of social stability rests upon recognition by both nations and individuals that reconstruction can come only by hard work, that business can endure only on the basis of a sincere discharge of obligations, whether they be in the form of executive duties or in the form of day's labour, and that a high sense of personal responsibility must prevail in all the relations of the day. The most frequently asked question of the day is when we may expect a return of normal business. Forecasts based only on technical business considerations are worth little. The rebirth of normal business awaits a new attitude of man toward his job."

Referring to the credit situation, Mr. Alexander said: "The remedy is not to be found in easier credits or cheaper money, which might serve as an artificial but temporary stimulant, creating a situation worse than the present one. The availability of credit must depend on the square and without equivocation on the individual position of the borrower. No man is entitled to banking credit unless the business ends to which he intends to put it contain in themselves elements insuring his financial ability to repay. Any other policy than that indicated by these limitations would mean an inflated state of credit and an unsound banking situation. Any other policy would retard the sound readjustment of business and perpetuate an expansion which cannot and should not be maintained."

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Boxes CK, KX, LM, LN, LR, LV,
LW, LY, SO.**TWO LET.—A FURNISHED FLAT** in Humphreys Building, Kowloon, for six months or longer. Write Box LY, c/o Daily Press Office. 71**TWO LET—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS** with Verandah. Married couple, or Bachelors. Vacant June 1st. Good board, modern sanitation. Telephone, easy to business centre. Apply Box LV, c/o Daily Press Office. 67**WANTED—YOUNG MAN**, English, seeks position. 1 1/2 years' business experience. Good French, little Cantonese, Typing, Bookkeeping.—Write "P," c/o Daily Press Office. 70**FOR SALE.****FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW**, Peak District, Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden. Early possession. Apply to—
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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

From
Philaebank ... Shanghai
Thomas Swire ... Peking
Captain Perkins, Hongkong ... Shanghai
Hotel ... Shanghai
Lewismorrie ... Hankow
Pointdexter, Steamship Bureau ... Hankow
Statesbank ... Vladivostok
Tr. Laman ... Shanghai
Paris Blatt, Hongkong Hotel ... Shanghai
Bone ... Shanghai
Jeyatunuchi, c/o Yoshioka ... Tokyo
Hotel ... Tokyo
Young Tit, Foo, Great ... Shanghai
Eastern Hotel ... Shanghai
Ngo Chow Fu, Deinghung ... Tokyo
hwaioe Beyien Street ... Tokyo
Man Shun Loong, 17, Wing ... Yokohama
Wo, Street ... Shanghai
Tang Ming Keng Tze ... Shanghai
Wong Sue Loong, 95, Queens ... Hongkong
Yong ... Yankow
Yungchoko ... Shanghai
2010 ... Shanghai
Lu Chung Bao, 41, Cain Ed. Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

From
Berbey (S) ... Vancouver, B.C.
Bill Exner ... London
Hays Desaygorder, Jikint ... Tanjongprieok
re-transmitted from Singapore
H. E. Prayacharya ... Bangkok
Panarat ... London
Holloway ... London
Hycharis ... London
Makaringsh, Milkman, Mile 4 Johorebharu
Miss Cole, Patient, St. Paul's Hospital ... Manila**INDO-CHINA****STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.**

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA STRAITS & CALOUTTA ... "YUENSAN" ... Fri., 20th May, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow ... "KUMSANG" ... Sat., 21st May, Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "HOPRANG" ... Sun., 22nd May, D'Light.
SHANGHAI ... "KWONGSANG" ... Tues., 24th May, Noon.
HAIKONG via SWATOW ... "CHUNGSANG" ... Tues., 24th May, Noon.
HAIKONG via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" ... Wed., 25th May, 10 a.m.**CALCUTTA LINE.**—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Strait and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.**MANILA LINE.**—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.**HAIPHONG LINE.**—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.**BORNEO LINE.**—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer laying up-to-date accommodation for passengers.**TIENSTIN LINE.**—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Obefoo.**BANGKOK LINE.**—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.**CALCUTTA LINE.**s.s. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about
Saturday, May 21st, at Noon, for SINGAPORE, PENANG &
CALCUTTAThrough Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-
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OUTWARDS.

Vessel ... Due Hongkong
S.S. "GLENABLE" ... 20th May
S.S. "GLENVILE" ... 26th May
S.S. "GLENNAVY" ... 10th June

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel ... Leaves Hongkong ... Discharges
S.S. "GLENIFFER" ... 14th May ... GOSIA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.**

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Managing Director: Mr. MATSUDA ARI

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No. 2, Doko, Kure.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

May 18th.
Chinhuu, British str., 1,332 tons, Capt. A. V. Harrison, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Doumunt, French str., 370 tons, Capt. A. A. Cecconi, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Kai Yee.
Foochow, British str., 1,223 tons, Capt. Wm. Tonkin, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Kueichow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. R. Ritchie, from Canton, with general cargo.—B. & S.
Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,504 tons, Capt. T. Sasakawa, from Canton, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Ningpo, Chinese str., 313 tons, Capt. Kwok Shan, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Eastern Nav. Co.
Prometheus, Norwegian str., 1,024 tons, Capt. B. Moller, from Bangkok, with rice and flour.—K. Larsen.
Providence, Norwegian str., 603 tons, Capt. Ull, from Canton.—Kwang Mow Tai.

May 19th.
Anchises, British str., 3,213 tons, Capt. J. Inkster, from Liverpool (which port she left on April 18th), with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Empress of Asia, British str., 3,893 tons, Capt. J. J. Hall, from Vancouver, B.C., with a general cargo.—C.P.O.S., Ltd.
Shokiku Maru, Japanese str., 799 tons, Capt. M. Ushijima, from Saigon, with rice.—Suzuki & Co.
Sungshin Maru, Japanese str., 592 tons, Capt. Kowamura, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Wugo Maru, Japanese str., 2,222 tons, Capt. H. Ishida, from Chingwantao, with coal.—Doddwell & Co.
Yei Maru, Japanese str., 1,024 tons, Capt. Y. Nishikawa, from Wakamatsu, with coal.—M.B.K.

CLEANANCES.

May 19th.
Asia, for Saigon.
Chiefo, for Kuching.
Foochow, for Canton.
Gorontalo, for Milne.
Hanoi, for K. C. Wan.
Hydrangra, for Swatow.
Kueichow, for Hoihow.
Lushan Maru, for Swatow.
Providence, for Canton.
Suez Maru, for Moji.
Sungshin Maru, for Canton.
Taming, for Manila.
Titeboel, for Saigon.
Yei Maru, for Canton.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Aberdeen (Admiral line), from Shanghai, due May 22nd.
Agapenor (Blue Funnel line), from Japan, due May 21st.
Alipore (P. & O.), due May 22nd, about 8 a.m.
Deucalion (Blue Funnel), due May 31st.
Edmore (Admiral line), from Shanghai, due May 23rd.
Empress of Asia, due to-day at 6 a.m.
Fushimi Maru (N.Y.K.), from U.S.A., due May 28th.
Griqua (Ellerman line), from Europe, due May 22nd.
Helena (Blue Funnel), due June 30th.
Herman Maru (N.Y.K.), from Bombay, due May 22nd.
Izion (Blue Funnel), due June 22nd.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due May 28th.
Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due May 28th.
Mentor (Blue Funnel), due June 11th.
Nagato Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due May 28th.
Nanking (China Mail), due June 11th.
Siberia Maru (T.K.K.), due May 27th.
Taiyo Maru (T.K.K. ex Cap Finisterre), due Hongkong May 23rd.
Tanda (B.I.), due May 22nd, p.m.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), from Sydney, due May 21st.
Tomisura Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due May 20th.
Totomi Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due June 1st.
Yongtze (Blue Funnel), due June 11th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 12th.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

For R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, on May 19th:—Mr. J. M. de Amusatagui, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Bose, Mrs. D. Bomar, Miss M. Bread, Miss M. Brough, Mr. J. F. Buckley, Mr. H. H. Bayne, Mr. P. J. Bell, Mr. P. W. Baker, Mr. A. Conklin, Miss M. Cunningham, Mrs. J. Charles, Miss F. Charles, Mr. P. A. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. P. X. D'Almeida Castro, Miss B. C. D'Almeida Castro, Mrs. W. and Miss M. Davidson, Mr. A. E. Denister, Mr. W. A. Donaldson, Mr. C. Derenios, Mr. R. C. Edkins, Mr. J. Eng, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Edgcomb, Mr. E. R. Edgcomb, Miss G. Emerson, Mr. M. Elman, Miss G. Floete, Miss C. Floete, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Geodeno, Mrs. J. R. Grove, Mr. J. Goltin, Mr. D. Hanbury, Mr. O. Hennings, Mr. R. Hayes, Mr. J. G. Hiap, Mr. T. M. Jordan, jun., Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Jett, Miss M. Langtry, Miss A. E. Logan, Miss S. M. Libby, Mr. M. Lopez, Mr. A. Lesser, Mr. J. J. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Milne, Mr. H. L. Morton, Mrs. W. L. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Merron, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Murray, Mrs. H. B. Piny, Mr. R. R. Roxburgh, Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Riker, Mr. V. Reyes, Rev. J. M. Rutten, Miss F. Reyes, Mr. H. R. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sherman, Mr. A. G. Stephen, Capt. E. V. Snagson, Mr. H. W. Snagson, Mr. Sundry, Mrs. G. R. Street, Mr. D. P. Smith, Mr. A. Strok, Miss M. Thoburn, Mr. M. de Veyra, Miss A. J. Whitmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Werley, Miss E. M. White, Miss M. Whitaker, Mr. S. Zimmerman, Miss A. Zimmerman, Mr. L. Benezra, Mrs. R. Benezra, Mrs. S. Benezra, Mr. H. del Carmen, Mr. W. Dunce, Mr. V. G. Iyer, Mr. R. J. Bolton, Mr. A. Salavacion, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Stibbe, Miss B. M. Schram, Miss E. de Young, Major R. B. Young.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tajima Maru* (Bombay line) left Moji for this port on May 19th, and is expected here on May 24th.
 The s.s. *Eastern* left Sydney for this port on the 17th instant, with the outward Australian mails, and is due here on June 7th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Ali Maru* (Australian line) left Nagasaki for this port on May 18th, and is expected here on May 22nd.
 The s.s. *Teucer* (Blue Funnel line) left Manila on the 19th inst. for Seattle and Pacific Ports, via Hongkong. She is due here on May 21st, and will sail on the 25th inst.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* from Hongkong on April 28th, arrived at Vancouver on the May 18th.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 19th at 11.45—Pressure is highest at Shanghai and lowest at Tournay. Changes since yesterday are small at all reporting stations.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches. Total since January 1st, 25.33 inches against an average of 17.80 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong & Cap Rock	E. winds, light to moderate; cloudy, rainy.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook) 1. No. 1.	
South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) 1. No. 1.	

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 17th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.71	29.72	29.71
Temperature	77	75	84
Humidity	82	84	84
Wind Direction	East	North	West
Force	3	1	1
Weather	0	om	0
Rain	1.35	0	0.05

Highest open-air Temperature on 18th 79.
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 16th 76.

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HONGKONG to VANCOUVER
 via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Yokohama), Kobe & Yokohama

Steamers	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 25	June 13
MONTEAGLE	June 14	July 6
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 23	July 11
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	July 12	Aug. 3
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 21	Aug. 8

THREE TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY

Sleeping Car Reservations arranged.

CONNECTING STEAMERS

CANADA to LIVERPOOL

Steamers	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
METAGAMA	June 18	June 26
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	June 21	June 28
METAGAMA	July 15	July 24
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	July 18	July 26
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Aug. 13	Aug. 20

Allocation of accommodation on these steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early application necessary. Other sailings to London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Harve. For fares apply to—

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"ECUADOR"		sailing Aug. 10th, 1921.

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To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU)
 "West Carmona" 10th June

To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE
 "West Ison" 23rd May

* Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle to weekly sailings for

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S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"		sailing on or about 2nd June.
S.S. "BORNEO MARU"		sailing on or about 21st June.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S. "CHERIBON MARU"		sailing on or about 7th June.
S.S. "MACASSAR MARU"		sailing on or about 26th June.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Road Central.

(767)

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	AVE HONGKONG
TAIYO MARU	12,000	May 27th
SIBERIA MARU	10,000	June 10th
TENYO MARU	12,000	June 21st
KOREA MARU	12,000	July 1st
SHINYO MARU	12,000	July 16th

* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

† Omitting Shanghai.

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RAKUYO MARU	17,600	June 10th
CHOYO MARU	17,600	July 11th

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SAILING FROM
HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO
 via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "CHINA"	Aug. 9th	S.S. "NANKING"	June 25th	S.S. "NILE"	July 18th
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SAILING FROM
HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	June 13th
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SAILING FROM
HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA"	July 22nd	S.S. "NILE"	June 25th
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JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILIWONG	SHANGHAI	25th May	25th May	JAVA
TJIKINIS	SHANGHAI	6th June	6th June	MACASSAR/JAVA
TJIKEMBANG	SAN FRANCISCO/JAPAN	10th June	10th June	JAVA
TJIBODAS	JAVA	7th June	13th June	SHANGHAI

* Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building First Floor Telephone No. 1674.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN

Sailings subject to alterations

Steaming	For	Sailing
"ALCOR"	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	8th June
"ALCHIBA"	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	10th July
"BRIELLE"	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	10th Aug.

For full particulars please apply to—

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

SS. "OCEAN MONARCH" ... via Suez ... 5th July.
Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.
or to Reiss & Co., CANTON.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

"KNIGHT COMPANION" ... via Panama Canal ... 1st June.
"CITY OF MADRAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 16th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON.
REISS & CO., CANTON.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
WUHAN, CHENGTOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 20th May, 11 A.M.
HANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 21st May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENGTOO"	On 21st May, 4 P.M.
HONGHAI, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"BAIFONG"	On 22nd May, 9 A.M.
HONGHAI & BANGKOK	"PAKHOT"	On 22nd May, 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENGTOO"	On 24th May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKUOKA	"SINKIANG"	On 24th May, Noon.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"BOUCHOW"	On 26th May, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 38.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAICHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... FRIDAY, May, 20th, at 12 Noon.
"HAILONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper ... TUESDAY, May, 24th, at 11 A.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... FRIDAY, May, 27th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PLASSY"	7,346	11th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,000	25th June	do.
"SYRIA"	7,000	2nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,000	5th Aug.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAS" ... 6,100 ... 23rd May ... Calcutta via S'pore, Pango & B'gon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS" ... 5,000 ... 31st May ... Sandakan, Thursday Island
"EASTERN" ... 4,500 ... 25th June ... Townsville, Brisbane
"KANOWNA" ... 7,000 ... 25th July ... Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ALIPORE" ... 5,100 ... 23rd May ... Japan via Shanghai
"TANDA" ... 7,000 ... 25th May 9 A.M. ... Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe
"PLASSY" ... 7,346 ... 30th May ... Shanghai only
"DELTA" ... 8,000 ... 5th June ... Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Saturday, 31st May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CANADA MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDO MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd May.

"PEKING MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st June.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th May.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 18th June.

NEW YORK via SUEZ—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

"HAYU MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd May.

TAKAGI via SWATOW & AMOI.

"HAYU MARU" ... Thursday, 18th May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer ... Arr. Hongkong from Australia ... Lv. Hongkong for Australia ...

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and ample space in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares: Cargo loaded through to all Australia, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.
FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

S.S.	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
SS. "CROSSKEYS" Freight only	April 19th	May 31st
SS. "WENATCHEE"	May 30th	June 10th
SS. "EDMORE" Freight only	May 31st	June 10th
SS. "ELDRIDGE"	June 20th	July 10th
SS. "WENATCHEE"	July 25th	Aug. 18th
SS. "KEYSTONE STATE"	Aug. 3rd	Sept. 12th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

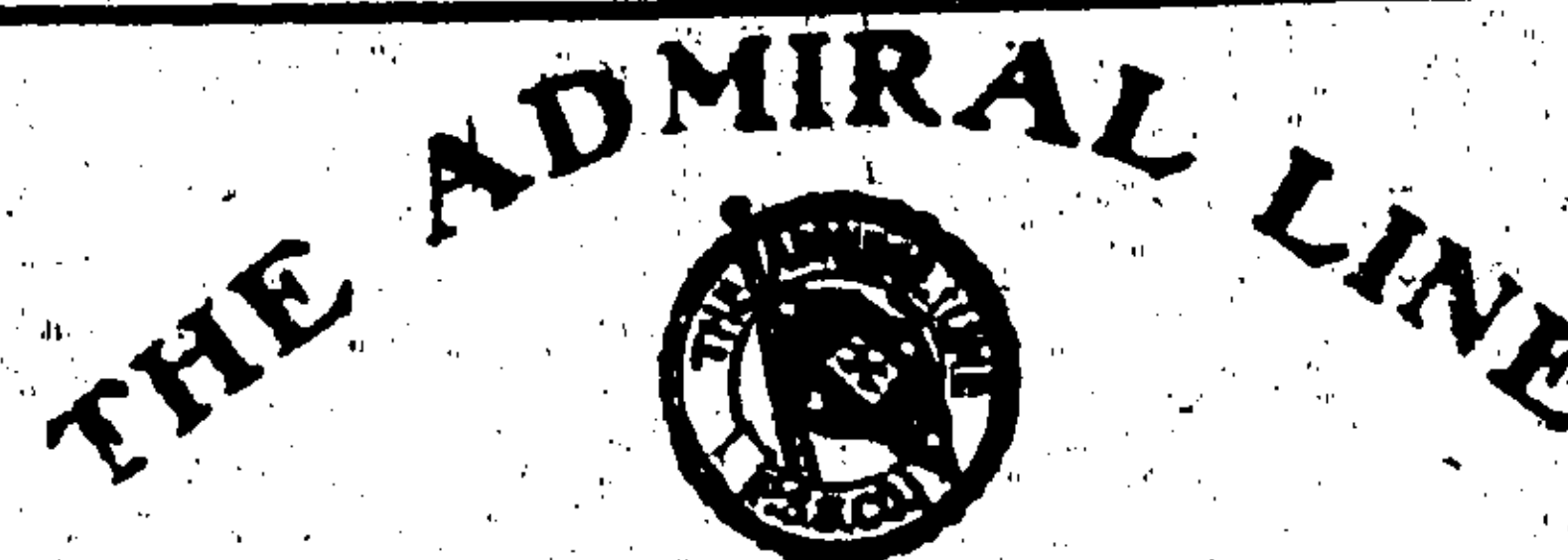
(Calling Kobe & Yokohama).

SS. "ABERDEEN" calling at Shanghai & Japan Ports Sailing May 22nd.
SS. "MONTAGUE" Freight only ... June 4th.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions, 71.



THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S. STEAMERS

LAKE ONAWA ... May 25th.

GLYMONT ... June 20th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" ... to NEW YORK About May 25th.

S.S. "WYNIAH" ... to NEW YORK June 2nd.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone

2477 & 2478.

AGENTS

5th Floor

HOTEL MANSIONS.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 23,000 tons	On or about 1st June (On or about 1st June)
	"ANDRE LEBON" 23,000 tons	On or about 31st May

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" 23,000 tons. On or about 31st May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER,

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" ... May 25th.

"VICTORIA" ... June 24th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents,
115, Connaught Road, Central.

Tel. 3307.

